2.1 Adopting an integrated programming approach for CP8

2.1.1 With technical guidance from APRO, the CO will formulate clear theories of change (TOCs) and results frameworks for each of the CP8 outcomes which will then form part of the companion documents to the 8th CPD to be submitted to the Executive Board. In developing the TOCs and the 8th CPD Results and Resources Framework, ensure that: 1) they are undertaken in a participatory and inclusive manner involving all Programme and Operations staff who seek to contribute their theories of change that encompass the entire results chain, ensuring adequate skills and capacity of staff that participate in the formulation of the results framework.

2.1.2 The CO will advocate with and provide TA to national counterparts for an integrated programming approach to SRHR and population development by including in the 8th CPD UNFPA’s support to: 1) the formulation and monitoring of multi-year costed implementation plans (CIPs) for key result areas of the RPRH Law that ensure universal access to comprehensive SRH and GBV information and services in development and humanitarian settings; and 2) the Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM) to assist the Department of Education (DepEd) on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), comprehensive condom programming, Women Friendly Spaces, MISP RH in Emergencies, and the Demographic Dividend.

2.1.3 Although not a corporate requirement, the CO has taken the initiative to formulate a multi-year Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) to guide the operationalization of the outcome-level TOCs and to ensure an integrated programming approach to CP by enrolling the targets and resource requirements per CP output and key intervention. The CPAP also specifies which implementing agencies and/or strategic partner contributes to which particular result and key intervention.

2.1.4 The CO will adapt and operationalize the humanitarian - development - peacebuilding nexus across all outcomes of CP8 through the multi-year CPAP.

2.1.5 The CO will explore joint programming modalities with other UN agencies where opportunities arise for UNFPA to maximize comparative advantage and available resources, e.g. addressing the multi-faceted nature of adolescent pregnancies, HIV, etc.

2.1.6 Please refer to action point 1.1.1 above on how the CO will stay relevant in an MIC context by ensuring quality in-house technical capacity in relevant areas of the 8th CPD.
| Recommendation 3: Integrated Programming | High | 4.1.1 Incorporate in the CP8 strategies dealing with teenage pregnancies and HIV/AIDS among young people the need to holistically address both the health and non-health (e.g., education and life skills, protection issues, livelihood, extent and quality of participation in decision-making) determinants of these two major issues. Among other things, initiatives to operationalize these strategies will include: 1) an analysis of young people’s bottlenecks to SRH (including FP, HIV/AIDS) information and services at the local community level; 2) technical assistance to DepED in implementing school-based comprehensive sexuality education curricula in accordance with international standards; 3) Youth Leadership and Governance Programme to be implemented at the local government and community levels and will cover SRH issues, including teenage pregnancy and HIV/AIDS; 4) pilot-testing of community mobilization models that address GBV and harmful practices at the local and national levels; and 5) youth-oriented initiatives under the Government’s National Action Plan to harness the Demographic Dividend; and 6) harvesting of new information, knowledge and insights from the Local-Level Cohort Study in the Philippines which can be used to inform Government policies. |
| Recommendation 4: Programme, Operations and Management related Resource Mobilization | High | 3.1.2 The CO will operationalize the CP8 ResMob strategy by: 1) recruiting a Resource Mobilization Officer to pursue the development of resource mobilization methods to mobilize resources which are suited to the Philippine context; 2) exploring non-traditional mobilization methods, anticipating budgetary changes/reductions in CP8; 3) exploring non-traditional resource mobilization strategies which are suited to the CP8 that reflects a diversified potential funding base which includes: 1) traditional multilateral and bilateral non-core; 2) international foundations and organizations; 3) domestic fund-raising through the National Government; 4) domestic fund-raising through the private sector; 5) domestic fund-raising through individuals; and 6) domestic fund-raising through high net worth individuals. The CP8 ResMob strategy will be framed as part of a broader Integrated ResMob, Partnership, and Development Programme or Operations) and the capacities he/she needs to have (e.g., developing content for proposals, effective communications, efficient use of resources) to pursue these partnerships and funding opportunities. |
| | High | 4.1.2 The CO will maintain and strengthen partnerships with the Government and other UN agencies by: 1) formulating a multi-year partnership (i.e. MOU) with the Department of Education (DepED) to pursue the development of definitive strategies in dealing with teenage pregnancies and HIV/AIDS among young people as part of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health: The complexity and dynamics of teenage pregnancy warrant a re-examination of the extent national and sub-national policies in relation to ASRH and its social determinants which cut across administrative jurisdictions. With the current challenges of rising teenage pregnancies and increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS especially among the youth sector, a strong ASRH component of the next Country Program is highly recommended. Mainstream HIV in protection of women’s rights and key populations. |
**Recommendation 6:**

**B. Programmatic**

5. Youths Engagement

5.1 Engaging Youth as a partner in development and in the formal peace process

5.1.1 The CO will ensure an outcome and a dedicated output on youth engagement in the 8th CPD that provides young people opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and sustaining peace. This will be operationalized through a youth leadership programme, which will place a special focus on the conflict-affected and natural disaster-prone areas of Mindanao, which will likewise be a vehicle for advocating with local government units in Mindanao to integrate the SRH of adolescents and youth, including those marginalized, in their local development plans.

5.1.2 To further increase youth engagement as partners in the development and peace processes, the CO will work to achieve the following dedicated capacities: 1) UN Fellow on Youth, Peace and Security; and 2) Youth Programme Analyst.

5.1.3 The CO will establish and/or strengthen the following partnerships and platforms with the Government and with other UN agencies to promote youth engagement and participation: 1) the National Youth Commission (NYC) and the Office for Bangsamoro Youth Affairs (OBYA); 2) joint initiative with UNDP and UNICEF which aims to empower the Bangsamoro youth to design evidence-based programs focusing on health, education, employment, civic participation, and peace-building; and 3) UN Theme Group on Youth and the UN Youth Advisory Board. To improve the life skills of young people so that they can make informed decisions on the SHRPs, the CO will assist the Government to fully operationalize CSE. In addition, UNFPA will assist the Government in utilizing demographic intelligence to improve the national erosions, targeting and impact of youth-oriented development policies and programs by continuing to support the conduct of the 15-year Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child.

Systematic measurement of change in social norms and individual behaviors will be incorporated in the M&E frameworks of UNFPA-supported interventions that bear on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of young people being targeted, e.g., CSE, Youth Leadership and Governance Programmes, promotion of healthy behaviors and practices among young males having sex with males (YMSMs) for HIV prevention. Data from the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child will likewise track changes and analyze patterns in the SHRHS awareness, beliefs, and practices of the typical 10-year old as he/she transitions from adolescence to adulthood from 2016-2030.

5.1.1 The CO will incorporate in the 8th CPD strategies to advocate for a stronger health sector response to GBV, following the mandate of the RPRH Law itself. Key initiatives to concretize this strategy include, among others: 1) providing TA to the Department of Health in crafting a multi-year costed implementation plan to operationalize the DOH Administrative Order on Women and Children Protection Units in government hospitals; and 2) strengthening capacity for clinical and referral services, including the typical 10-year old as he/she transitions from adolescence to adulthood from 2016-2030.

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### B. Programmatic Recommendation 7: Research on Population Dynamics and Changing Attitudes and Behaviors

More research is needed to understand population dynamics and the changing attitudes and behavior of population groups, particularly the youth (girls and boys), migrants, and the older persons. The quality of UNFPA research outputs, policy briefs, and other knowledge products must be ensured through the reactivation of a multidisciplinary research advisory team to review research proposals and vet potential research publications or policy papers.

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#### 7.1 Undertaking more research to understand population dynamics and the changing attitudes and behavior of population groups

- The CO will assist the Government in utilizing demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting, and impact of development policies and programmes. Key initiatives to operationalize this include: 1) exploring the establishment of a multi-year partnership with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to track national progress towards reaching the demographic dividend; 2) maintaining support for the conduct of the 15-year Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child to give a human face to the SDGs. 3) research collaboration with an esteemed non-governmental organization (NGO) to investigate the cultural and contextual drivers of child, early, and forced marriage in humanitarian settings; and 4) designing and initiating new studies such as the analysis of cohesiveness in family planning information and services of left-behind groups (i.e., farmers and fisherfolk, young people, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, persons affected by disasters) and a study on the impact of ageing.

For complex researches such as the Longitudinal Cohort Study, a multidisciplinary experts advisory group will be convened annually to provide scientific bases for the inclusion/exclusion of particular adolescent characteristics and variables to be investigated in the study questionnaires administered at each survey wave.

### B. Programmatic Recommendation 8: Data Accessibility and Availability

Support to data accessibility and availability: Strategic interventions to make data accessible and available for evidence-based planning and policymaking. (This applies to all programme areas – SRH, GE and GBV, PD and Humanitarian response – and covers most of the conclusions in general.)

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#### 8.1 Making data accessible and available for evidence-based planning and policymaking

- The CO will support the following initiatives to make data accessible and available for evidence-based planning and policymaking: 1) exploring possible partnership with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to build national capacity in the generation, gender-sensitive analysis, and dissemination of data on the SRHR of young people, a dedicated study on the prevalence of violence against women (VAW), and the country’s maternal mortality estimates using civil registry data; 2) building national capacity, through the Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM), in the review and updating of the demographic dividend projections for each of the country’s 17 regions and in undertaking a gender-sensitive analysis of how these fresh projections impact on the current set of Regional Development Plans; 3) partnerships on access and use of population data within humanitarian settings, e.g. pre-positioning population estimates and allowing for rapid estimation of those at-risk in cases of heightened insecurity, displacement and other humanitarian crises; 4) exploring partnerships with the Department of Science and Technology and with the Australian Data Archives for warehousing and public dissemination of the Longitudinal Cohort Study data. 5) formulation of a Strategic Communications Plan to actively promote the dissemination and utilization of the Longitudinal Cohort Study results, particularly for youth-oriented policymaking and programming; and 6) exploring innovative ways of capturing and analyzing critical SRHR data (e.g. demand for and uptake of SRHR services) from new forms or channels of media.